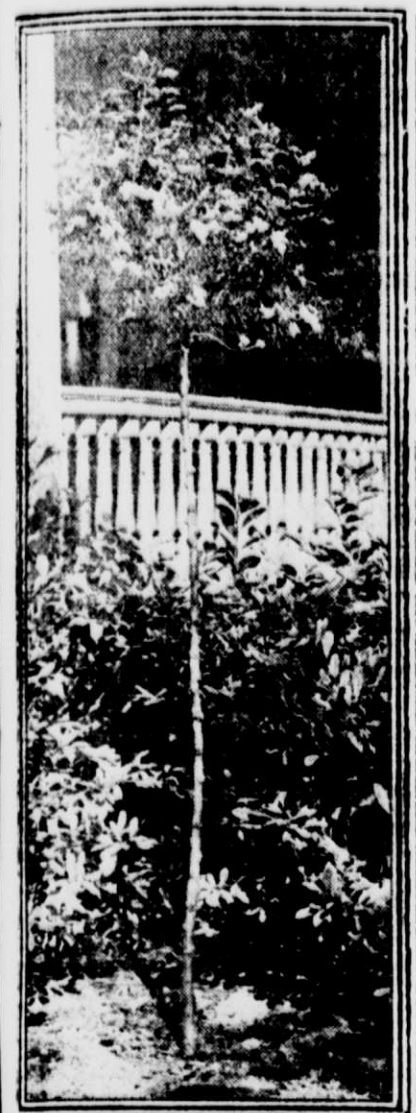


EVERGREENS FOR WINTER DECORATION--A BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTAL TREE--THE LATEST BLOOMING ROSE



New Globe Headed Mulberry.

NEW GLOBE HEADED MULBERRY.

Several years ago Thomas Meehan & Sons planted a lot of seeds of the common Russian mulberry, *Morus nigra*. The seedlings were allowed to stand in the beds two years, making a growth of 18 to 24 inches. One plant was discovered that had grown to a height of only 6 to 8 inches, very bushy in form, in reality a dwarf shrub. The seedling from this dwarf mulberry was grafted on six foot stems of the common mulberry and it made a round bushy head of the same character of growth as the Catalpa bungei. The globe headed mulberry, however, is said to be much more ornamental than the Catalpa bungei, as the leaves are smaller, of a better color, and like the common Russian mulberry, the foliage is somewhat cut and divided. One of the objections to Catalpa bungei is that the leaves are so large that it gives it a coarse appearance, which is not the case with the globe headed mulberry.

EVERGREENS FOR WINTER DECORATION.

By ARTHUR J. JENNINGS.

Until recently evergreens have been considered as suitable only for exterior decoration--their great possibilities as indoor plants having been entirely overlooked.

There are so many forms and colors that no tub or window box should be empty at any time. Evergreens are easily grown in this way, needing only to be potted or rubbed firmly with good drainage and kept moderately moist.

Due to their vigorous constitution evergreens succeed in almost any position in the vestibule, porch, rooms or in window boxes. For the latter purpose



50 Daffodils for \$1 delivered

The golden yellow flowers of the Daffodils come in spring's early days. The bulbs should be planted in the garden this autumn. They last for years; no further planting required. A dozen will make a splendid showing when in bloom.

Extra good bulbs, in assorted varieties--sure to bloom. Send your order now and get our new catalogue of Daffodils, Tulips, Seeds and Plants for autumn. Special prices on quantities. Correspondence invited.

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FREE Beautiful Amaranth, Belladonna, blue and white flowers, given free with this catalogue.

A WINDOW FULL OF FLOWERS ALL WINTER

50 Bulbs for 50 Cents.

Long sound bulbs, guaranteed to be first class, in assorted colors, postage prepaid.

8 Marigolds 4 Tulips
8 Petunias 4 White Amaryllis
8 Fuchsias 4 Frezias, yellow
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Ask for our catalogue Free. It tells you how to plant all bulbs.

W. E. Marshall & Co.
Bulb Importers
100 West 23d St., New York.

The pretty little dwarf forms are best. Take, for instance, the Japanese cedar, *retinospora plumosa*, and its golden variety, *retinospora aurea*, the bushy compact habit suit it perfectly for this purpose, and with English ivy trailing over the box a very effective and lasting display is made.

I saw recently a very attractive window box made up in the following way. The box was covered with sandstone instead of the conventional green paint, each end was a *retinospora plumosa* about two feet high. The space between these graceful columns was filled with *retinospora squarrosa*, alternating with *retinospora plumosa* *retinospora aurea*, these latter being about fifteen or eighteen inches high and of course, closely touching. Just a few ivy plants were allowed to hang over the box, but not enough to cover it. This made a very effective and lasting display for a window box, and many other combinations can be made equally attractive.

Other dwarf kinds that may be recommended for this purpose are *retinospora squarrosa*, *arborescens*, *thuyas sibirica* and *thuyas rosenbladii*, Japanese cedars, *retinospora obtusa*, *retinospora japonica*, *retinospora canescens* and *retinospora schubertii*, Chinese arbutus, *biota orientalis* and variety *compacta aurea*, dwarf Chinese juniper, *Juniperus excelsa stricta*. From these various forms the most fastidious taste can be satisfied, and the decorations made to harmonize with the surroundings.

All these varieties and many others can be used in larger sizes for tubs. Let us take, for example, the true Chinese juniper, *Juniperus chinensis*; this naturally forms a well proportioned pyramid well clothed with branches right to the base; a pair of these in a hall offer a conspicuous and luxurious decoration.

Wherever the tubs are placed it should be remembered that the soil must not be allowed to become frozen solid, as this would greatly injure the roots and effectively stop the growth of the plants.

The following evergreens will well repay a trial in tubs: *Juniperus schottii*, *J. horizontalis*, *J. fortunei*, *J. subrepens*, *Spiraea pinnatifida*, *P. pinnatifida*, *P. pinnatifida*, *Cedrus retinospora*, *R. plumosa*, *R. obtusa*, and varieties, *R. plumosa*, *R. pinnatifida*, *Arbutus*, *Thuya occidentalis*, *T. Columbia*, *T. globosa* and *T. Rosenthalii*.

The plants named in this article are the staple decorative evergreens for indoor use during winter. Shape and color of the plant tube is just a matter of personal taste, but they should conform as much as possible to the surroundings.

THE GINKGO TREE.

Ginkgo is the Japanese name of the tree we call *salisburia*, or maidenhair tree, a sturdy, beautiful, ornamental tree, free from insect foes and withstanding our coldest winters.

American nurserymen credit the ginkgo with changing its character as it becomes older, assuming the pyramidal form when young, sometimes changing to broad, spreading trees as they grow older, the pyramidal form of tree suddenly throwing out shoots almost horizontally. One nurseryman says it is impossible to say what the shape and color of the plant tube will be when it matures, while always its general form is of a pyramidal outline.

THE AUTUMNAL QUEEN OF THE GARDEN.

After King Frost has put all the daffodils and crocuses into mourning and sent to their winter sleep the tender roses and made even the chrysanthemums bow at his bidding, the old pink only bravely sits erect on her stems in defiance of his cruel mandate. This dear, brave, beautiful flower, the first in the spring's pageant and the last to make her valiant effort in the autumn, is the subject of the thoughts of the day. As I write this, November 29, she sits beside me in a crystal bowl, with her baby buds peeping from the asparagus vine that veils their beauty, breathing their fragrant benediction to my listening soul, which hears them say: "Take thou this message to all who love my race! Tell them how I love to linger in their gardens after my high lord sisters have gone--La France, the Kaiserine and the Bride! Now is my day! Now I am cherished and come into my own place, as the oldest of my clan! I am queen of the garden to-day!"

What a blessing this old rose has been to me and my garden for the past half century!

We were children together and we are children yet in the mutual joy of loving one another!

And I must go and leave her, and she will remain to gladden the others who come into the garden after I am put to my long sleep! For she is immortal! Neither drought nor frost nor biting winds defeat her! No insect dares attack her nor mildew soil her nice clean foliage!

We cut all her blooms to-day; to-morrow they return in clusters. She loves to give herself away and thrives by her generosity. She is indeed a great rose not appreciated by exhibitors or those who are forever calling for something new in form and color. But she lives in the hearts of those who know her and value her sterling virtues, her unvarying charm and her constancy.

Without proper fertilizers gardening cannot be carried on successfully, and a study of fertilizers should be one of the first undertakings of the gardener. Virginia soil, such as found in new countries, will produce good crops for sev-

eral years without fertilizing. Land that has been cropped for a number of years must be fertilized frequently or the soil will be exhausted and the crops raised will not be sufficiently large to pay for seed and the labor of cultivation.

We are frequently asked the value of different natural fertilizers and give the analysis of those generally available. Animal manures vary considerably. The following figures are fair averages. The analysis is of one ton of each:

	Nitrogen.	Acid phosphoric.	Potash.
Horse manure.....	0.55	0.25	0.45
Cow manure.....	0.40	0.25	0.35
Sheep manure.....	0.55	0.25	1.00
Pig manure.....	0.40	0.19	0.40
Chicken and pigeon manure.....	1.30	1.50	0.40

For best results 12 to 15 pounds of acid phosphate and 18 to 20 pounds of kainit, or 4 to 5 pounds of muriate of potash, should be added to every 100 pounds of chicken or pigeon manure and it can be still further improved by the addition of 5 to 10 pounds of gypsum to every 100 pounds.

As a rule manure from stables is best, but cow manure is particularly good on dry soils and for some plants, such as roses.

To obtain the greatest value from horse manure a double use should be made



Ginkgo Tree, spreading form.

of it, first by utilizing its heat for hotbeds for growing vegetables, annuals, mushrooms, violets and other crops. After serving this purpose it will be thoroughly decayed and in excellent condition for spreading over the soil and then turning it under, either by plowing or shading.

When manure has to be heaped up for a time it should be piled up on a bed that will retain the ammonia fumes out of the heap. A light coating of gypsum spread over the pile occasionally as it is built up will fix the ammonia.

It is better in gardening to cultivate a small area thoroughly and intensively, making it yield all that is possible, rather than operating a large area with a single crop. Thirty tons of stable manure to the acre is the best manure to use for land operated to the limit, twenty or even fifteen tons is sufficient for good results. In heavy soils the manure can be applied and worked in in the autumn.

Chicken manure is very strong and is best applied after it has been mixed with an equal bulk of earth. Dried blood is a good fertilizer for onions and green vegetables.

When manure decays in the soil humic acid accumulates and after a time land that has been heavily manured sometimes results in poor crops from the excess of humic acid that has accumulated. As a preventive and to sweeten the soil a dressing of lime should be given every year or two in the autumn.

There are beneficial organisms, microbes, in the soil, and one, *Pseudomonas radiicola*, has the power of fixing free nitrogen from the atmosphere in the root nodules of leguminous crops, such as peas and beans, so that growing these crops really benefits the soil.

Bone is a good fertilizer, but its action is slow. It is ground and sold as bone meal and bone flour, from which quick action is obtained. Superphosphate of lime is best treated with sulphuric acid. Basic slag is a by-product of the iron and steel industry and is one of the most economical forms of a phosphoric acid fertilizer for soils deficient in lime, and superphosphate is best for soils containing lime. Mineral superphosphate at the rate of six pounds a square foot is valuable for fruit trees and soil bearing crops. It should be applied in the autumn, and should not be applied when young crops are growing. The following fertilizers contain phosphoric acid in the percentages stated:

Basic slag, 38 per cent; bone meal, 45 per cent; Bone meal also yields a small amount of ammonia. Bone flour, 58 per cent; phosphate of potash, 58 per cent; Superphosphate, 28 per cent.

The use of potash has increased greatly in the past few years in several different forms, yielding potash as follows: Nitrate of potash, 83 per cent; nitrate of potash also contains nitrogen. Sulphate of potash, 80 per cent; muriate of potash, 80 per cent; phosphate of potash also contains phosphoric acid, kainit, 29 per cent.

Nitrogenous fertilizers are valuable for the ammonia they yield in the following percentages: sulphate of ammonia, 24 per cent; nitrate of soda, 18 per cent; nitrate of potash, 15 per cent.

Plants that are just coming into flower or vegetables that are just forming are benefited by liquid manure made from stable manure and reduced with water until it is the color of weak tea, or nitrate of soda at the rate of an ounce to the gallon of water. In England root is used with good results as a stimulant for crops spread on the ground half an inch thick and used in Root water is also used like liquid ma-

nure, and is made by hanging a sack of root in a tub of water for a few hours.

Spacked lime is beneficial when applied at the rate of twenty-five pounds per square rod to land that has been heavily manured for years, neutralizing the humic acid and checking decomposition and nitrification, but it should not be used on land that is devoid of humus. Where slugs are troublesome lime water will be found beneficial, using three pounds of lime to a gallon of water, letting it stand for a few hours, then straining and using the clear liquid.

THE FARM FOR CITY PEOPLE.

ARTICLE II.

Farming as it is.

There are some profitable farms that obtain very large receipts an acre; these are usually with types of farming in which the expenditure an acre is also large.

One who has travelled much is likely to be impressed by what is done in some other State and may want to try it in New York. He sees hogs eating corn in Iowa, and is likely to think that the New York farmer should raise as many as does the Iowa farmer. He buys an expensive steak, and concludes that beef would pay every New York farmer.

Many public spirited men of wealth desire to establish farms where, with the aid of college graduates as managers, they can show farmers the results of the application of scientific and business principles to farming. There are already examples in every county of farms that are demonstrating how best to farm under the circumstances.

Furthermore, a demonstration of how to farm with limited capital is of little value to the tenant or the small owner whose chief problem is not to know what to do with his limited means. The college graduate who wants to demonstrate how to farm can best do it by starting as other farmers start and making a money which can be used to pay the expenses of the demonstration. The newcomer should at first humbly follow the example of the best farmers. Any attempt to be a model for the farmers nearly always results in amusement for them at the expense of the newcomer. After one has learned how to farm in the region he may cautiously try new things if he has not by this time learned that they are already been tried and found unprofitable.

A young man can take up any kind of business that he likes and if he first prepares for the business and then works hard at it he may hope for success. The way to prepare for farming is by working as a hired man on a farm. Visiting on farms does not prepare one for farming any more than visiting in town prepares one to be a banker. There is no way to learn to farm except by farming. It is an excellent thing for city boys to work as farm laborers during the summer vacation while they are in high school.

It pays a young man to make a thorough preparation for any business before he goes into it. Such a preparation for farming includes work at an agricultural college as well as work as a farm hand. Neither one can take the place of the other. The work on a farm should precede the college work. It is a serious mistake for one who plans to farm to take a college course in agriculture before he has worked on a farm. There are many reasons why the farm work should come first. Not until one has worked on a farm does he know whether or not he wants to be a farmer. Many young men are quickly cured of any such desire as soon as they find out what farming means.

A young man who has never worked on a farm, but who has heard of it, is better off than one who has heard of it and expects to be a farmer. It is a great mistake for parents or any one else to try to make farmers out of young men who are not going to like farming. When a young man is deciding what his life work is to be he does not need guidance. A young man who has never worked on a farm is not prepared to take a college course in agriculture. He will gain vastly more from such a course after he has had farm experience. The young man from the city should spend at least one full year on a farm before he takes such a course. Two years would be very much better.

Parents usually hire men after they have seen them. They do not ordinarily hire by correspondence. If one does not know where to get work, he should go to a farming community and start out in the country to look for work. He will usually get a temporary place if he looks as if he could not be a failure. A man who has been on a farm for a year or two is rarely worth his board, and as it becomes safe to trust him with tools or stock, he will be worth a small wage. If one works well he will usually be paid all he is worth by the farmer or by some neighbor who has observed his work. If he decides to farm he will have a year or two of farm work at least a short winter course should be taken at an agricultural college. If possible it is very much better to take a regular four year college course in agriculture.

A decided change in business is always a hazardous undertaking for any man. The farmer who has been successful in one business and who has nothing about farming and who has a family to support should be very cautious about leaving good wages in a city and going to farming. Such changes have been made with great success, but there have also been many severe disappointments.

One must learn the business before he can expect success in any occupation, and in any business it is rather difficult to make a living for a family while learning. Farming is manual labor. Very few persons make a success of farming who are not workers as well as managers, and these few persons nearly always come up through the labor experience. If a middle-aged person has never learned to do manual labor, such a change is still more difficult. If the members of such a family are very sure that they desire to go to farming, it is safer, if possible, to rent a small place in the country and continue with the city occupation. Some chickens and a cow can be kept and a garden raised. The small enterprises can be increased, and if successful after a few years, it may be safe to leave the city work and go to farming.

Another safe method of procedure for a man with a family and small means is to put his money in a savings bank and hire out as a farm hand for at least a year before any of the money is invested in farming. The amount of wages received will not be very large, but the danger of losing the entire capital through premature investment may be avoided. Until an able bodied person is able to earn good farm wages for some one else he is certainly not ready to direct a farm for himself--no more so than a clerk ready to run a grocery store before he can earn good wages as a clerk in that store.

There are thousands of persons who live on farms and who continue with their city occupation. Living on a small place enables one to raise milk, vegetables, eggs and fruit for home use and often a little for sale. This greatly reduces the cost of living. It gives one a chance to provide useful and wholesome food for his family.

Agriculture is the oldest and most widespread art the world has known, the application of scientific method to it is very much an affair of the day before yesterday. Nor can we see our way to any radical acceleration of the turnover of agricultural

operations that shall be economical; the seasons and the vital processes of the living organism are stubborn facts, unshapable as yet by man, with all his novel powers.

The newcomer fails to realize that in every prosperous farming community there are farmers with minds as keen as any industry can command. Manufacturing enterprises are so much under control that the city man comes to have great faith that by the aid of science and business he can do what he wills. The farmer who has spent a lifetime trying to control the stubborn forces of nature is less confident of the powers of man and science. He has never seen two seasons exactly alike. His plans are every day subject to revision by the weather. He may be excused if his plans are not always clear cut.

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work that is such a vital part of the training of children. One of the greatest helps in encouraging this manner of living is the locating of factories in small villages and towns where the workers can get out to the land. Trolley lines have given a great stimulus to this method of living. In the last ten years there has been a great increase in the number of such places. Railroad freight rates and freight accommodations have often been unfavorable for the small town. This has been one of the chief obstacles to a still greater extension of this excellent movement.

Large fortunes are usually made either by speculation or by making a little profit from each of a large number of workers. Many large fortunes have been made by buying land when it was cheap and holding it until it became expensive. Other fortunes have been made by dealing in farm land, but straight farming very rarely creates even small fortunes. Only rarely is there a farm business that compares in size with large manufacturing plants. There are many reasons why "bonanza farms" or corporation farms do not often pay.

The factory system is based on high priced supervision. Most of the workers have only a few things to learn, and they are under close supervision. It is impossible to give close supervision to large farming enterprises because the workers are so scattered. For general farming forty to eighty acres of crops can be raised per worker. The number of men that might be gathered under one roof under the supervision of one superintendent would in farming be scattered over half a county.

For nearly all farm operations it is necessary that each worker be intelligent and that he take an interest in the work. We cannot have a boss watching the man on a snowed out machine. If some one has to watch the driver, he may as well replace the driver and do the work himself. There are a few operations at which gangs of men can be used, but there are very few cases in which a farm can make a continued use of a gang of men. It is very difficult to get men to take the necessary interest in large farming. If wages are high enough to attract men, they will take an interest without close supervision, the high wages take all the profit.

A profit of 10 to 20 per cent, on the wages of each worker is a good profit in any industry. If the industry employs a very few men the profits will be large.

The expense of raising crops and manure usually makes about two acres the limit to run from one centre. But for general farming this area with half the land in pasture is a business that, measured in workers, corresponds with a grocery store that employs two or three clerks and one or two deliverymen.

The prices of farm products are based on production by the farm family working as a unit. The hired help is usually paid in the family at much less than it costs to hire it boarded. The chickens, the milk pails, care for the chickens, go to town on errands. They very frequently take the place of a man at these light operations, and also help with the heavy work. In the case of the milk pails, care for the chickens, go to town on errands. They very frequently take the place of a man at these light operations, and also help with the heavy work.

More conclusive than the reasons for failure are the results. Literally hundreds of successful business men scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific have tried running large farms with hired managers. Most of these men have demonstrated their ability to make money in cities. The writer has seen many such cases in a number of States, but has not yet seen a case in which a man who made a fortune in a city has ever added to his accumulations by running a large farm with a hired manager. There are many cases in which the hired manager has taken premises, manure and the crop yields have been as that could be desired, but the profits have always been lost profits. No farm is a success that does not pay all expenses, a reasonable rate of interest and good wages to the operator, and have enough money to provide for depreciation. Many college graduates have undertaken the management of such farms. Formerly the writer recommended some of the graduates for such places, but so far the writer has never seen an instance when such a farm paid. Yet these same college graduates have by the hundreds demonstrated their ability to make their own farms pay. Part of the difficulty is the enormous attempt to apply the factory system to farming operations. Part of the difficulty is that the successful business man makes a bad of farming. He has too many theories to try out.

Most of the big farms that are popularly cited as examples of business organization of a farm have a monthly check come out from the city to meet the expenses. If the writer were free to give the names of some of the well known places that have been run for years at a loss, many of which have been written up as great successes, the list would contain many surprises for the reader.

Wealthy men who start farming with the idea of showing farmers how to farm often end by flunking out some of the obstacles in the way of farming, and joining with the farmers to work for their removal. By aiding in cooperation, in marketing, in obtaining railroad accommodations and in having laws passed that give the farmer equal rights, such men have done much good. Farmers are no more and no less in need of education or uplifting than any other class of our population. But farmers have been relatively too little heard in legislative halls.

A successful business man may derive much pleasure from a country place. But if he hopes to make money with a hired manager he had best profit by the experience of others. The first few years are full of hope, for then all expenses can be charged to improvements, but there comes a time when the constant deficit is disconcerting.

Some large corporations are making money in farming or in enterprises closely associated with farming. There are some large nurseries and seedhouses and other large enterprises that are doing well. But these have usually grown by the direct management of their owners. Often several generations of the same family have developed



Ginkgo Tree, pyramidal form.

the enterprise. Such enterprises have been successful when started by wealthy men from the city who depended on hired managers. About the only way in which such inexperienced men have often made money has been in buying land and holding it for a rise in price.

Even the large farms of the West, where the farming is of the simplest kind, are rapidly being broken up or reorganized. In order to manage a large tract of land profitably it is necessary to have several centres and the best method of management for the centre is to give the men a share in the returns, that is, rent the farm. The standard system of giving the worker a share in farm returns is to rent him the place for a share of the products.

An even less hopeful kind of farming is the cooperation that sells and markets or other products of land when the owner has nothing to do with the enterprise except to move into the farm some time in the future when the farm has been made to order and is to be producing a revenue. Such schemes profit from selling to city persons only. Farmers rarely make such investments except when they are the promoters. These who understand farming know better than to make such investments.

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A successful business man may derive much pleasure from a country place. But if he hopes to make money with a hired manager he had best profit by the experience of others. The first few years are full of hope, for then all expenses can be charged to improvements, but there comes a time when the constant deficit is disconcerting.

Some large corporations are making money in farming or in enterprises closely associated with farming. There are some large nurseries and seedhouses and other large enterprises that are doing well. But these have usually grown by the direct management of their owners. Often several generations of the same family have developed

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